(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2652.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1797.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, ſecretary of ſtate, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his catholic majeſty to the United States of America.

[CONCLUDED.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1797.

SIR, you ſay "the plot is diſcovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place." Strange remark! Juſt the reverſe of it ſhould have been made. For although there is a diſcovery of Mr. Blount's plot, its extent is by no means aſcertained; and far from nobody doubting, probably every body doubts whether the projected expedition was to have taken place. It was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a Britiſh force—and on the propoſal of the expedition to the Britiſh government it was totally rejected. Even Mr. Blount, who, if the project was adopted, *expected to be at the head of it*, ventures no farther than to ſay *he believed* that the plan would be *attempted, but if* attempted, that it would not be till the "fall:" and conſequently your zeal in March and April, for which, at the expence of decency towards the American government, you take to yourſelf ſo much credit, had then no juſt object. This zeal of yours is diſplayed in the information you gave to the baron de Carondelet, in March or April, of the expedition ſuppoſed to be preparing in Canada againſt Upper Louiſiana: yet you would now attempt to juſtify this zeal by the plot of Mr. Blount; although this plot and the Canada expedition were wholly diſtinct and unconnected.

I ſhall conclude this long letter with your eleven poſitions, which you ſtate with as much formality as if they were all of them important, and all of them ſupported by facts or juſt reaſoning. But the details I have given demonſtrate that theſe poſitions are either unfounded, or ſimple propoſitions of not the ſmalleſt conſequence.

These are your poſitions addreſſed to me in your own words:

"1ſt. That on the 27th of February I gave you ſufficient particulars reſpecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government."

Anſwer. I have offered reaſons to prove that you gave me *no particulars*, but only mentioned your *ſuſpicions*, and that you promiſed to give me your repreſentations in writing; for which, of courſe, it was proper for me to wait.

"2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing, on the 2d of March, the preſident had not the leaſt knowledge of it on the 9th of the ſame month; and that without doubt you muſt have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him."

Anſwer. I have accounted for the delay in a ſatisfactory manner. I have ſhewn that I had abundant reaſon to conclude your ſuſpicions to be wholly unfounded, and for attaching no ſort of conſequence to them. The event demonſtrates that I was right; and that inſtead of *very powerful* motives, none were needed for a delay of only four or five days, or for a much longer period; and that to notice your naked ſuſpicions at all, was not an act of neceſſity, but of complaiſance. I might with juſtice complain of *your* delay to anſwer my letter of the 16th of March, on a ſubject of very high importance to the United States, I mean the evacuation of the poſts. I will not ſay that you were negligent—or "remiſs"—but I will ſay that for a whole month you omitted to give me your ſhort and unſatisfactory anſwer. The indiſpoſition which you aſſign as the cauſe of the delay, did not prevent you from writing on other ſubjects—nor long from going abroad.

"3. That it does not appear by the documents preſented by the ſecretary of war, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cauſe the territory and neutrality of the United States to be reſpected."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that none were neceſſary to be given.

"4. That you made to the Engliſh miniſter a communication which in my opinion you ought not; and that even if you thought it neceſſary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it reſpected a moſt urgent and important object."

Anſwer. On the 28th of April, I informed you by letter, that I had communicated to the Britiſh miniſter your ſuſpicions of an expedition preparing by the Engliſh againſt Upper Louiſiana; and as for upwards of two months you expreſſed no diſſatisfaction on account of this communication, I might well conclude you did not think it improper. Nay, in your letter of July 31th, which I am now anſwering, you refer with apparent approbation to this very communication, connected with the declaration which accompanied it to the Britiſh miniſter, that the preſident could not conſent to the march of any troops, either Britiſh or Spaniſh, through the territory of the United States: and you conſider it as a "determined diſpoſition" of the American government on this point. I have alſo ſhewn, that admitting this communication to Mr. Liſton to be proper, I did not delay doing it for two months nor two weeks; although it reſpected at beſt but an *imaginary* project.

"5. That the baron de Carondelet could very well have received my letters, without its neceſſarily following that his had come to hand."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that you did not underſtand my reaſoning on this point; which went to prove that your anſwer of the 17th of April to my letter of the 16th of March, about the evacuation of the poſts, was wanting in candour.

"6. That the baron did not repreſent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a *complaint*, but as an *obſervation*, and that in fact he never has done it in thoſe terms."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that whether the baron's aſſertion ſhould have been called a *complaint* or an *obſervation* was perfectly immaterial; I meant to ſhew it was *unfounded*; and this you yourſelf admit.

"7. That the proofs you allege to exculpate Mr. Ellicott reſpecting his intentions of taking the fort of Natchez by ſurpriſe are purely negative."

Anſwer. I offered them only as negative proofs. Yet when one complaint or aſſertion againſt Mr. Ellicott was known and acknowledged not to be true, the *negative* teſtimony of gentlemen likely to be well informed, would be deemed ſufficient to bring another, and in its nature very improbable, complaint or aſſertion of the ſame perſon, into diſcredit.

"8. That it is not merely *pretences*, but very powerful reaſons which have impeded the evacuation of the poſts, and the running of the boundary line."

Anſwer. The point of view in which I have now exhibited the conduct of the Spaniſh governors relative to the evacuation of the poſts and the running of the boundary line I ſhould ſuppoſe might convince you that the cauſes which they have offered for the delay, are mere *pretences*: the American citizens, to whom you have appealed, have been convinced only by reading the printed documents, without any comments.

"9. That the inſinuations with which you are willing to perſuade the American people, that our arming is directed againſt them, are unjuſt as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonſtrated to be a precaution for the mere purpoſe of defence."

Anſwer. The grounds of my ſuggeſtions, which you call "inſinuations" are detailed in this letter, and embrace too many facts and circumſtances to be abridged: —permit me to deſire you to review them. I ſhall only repeat, that nothing is more certain than that Mr. Blount's letter has not the remoteſt reference to the ſuſpected Canada expedition; which is your only pretence for reinforcing the poſts in Upper Louiſiana—for calling the Indians to your aid—for holding the poſts at the Natchez, and Walnut Hills—and for delaying to run the boundary line.

"10. That you evidently contradict yourſelf, when on one hand you are pleaſed to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you ſhew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does, according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very ſame Britiſh miniſter, in whoſe private notes, *without ſignature, and perhaps not of his own hand writing*, you place ſuch implicit confidence."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that there is not a ſhadow of contradiction in my obſervations on this ſubject; and your aſſertions to the contrary muſt proceed only from your not underſtanding them. You ſay that Mr. Blount acted in this manner with the knowledge and intelligence of the Britiſh miniſter. This is not likely to be true. It is in proof, by other evidence than the Britiſh miniſter's notes, that he did not and could not authoriſe the projected expedition againſt the Floridas —and particularly that one of his ſtrong objections againſt it was, that it contemplated the employing of the Indians; although he thought it proper to ſubmit the project to the conſideration and deciſion of his government. Nobody therefore will believe that he authoriſed Mr. Blount, or was even privy to his meaſures, for preparing the Indians for war. Beſides, doctor Romayne, who may be preſumed to be well acquainted with Mr. Blount's plot, ſuggeſts that it is not the project offered to Mr. Liſton by Chiſholm. Theſe are his words: "Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liſton, *and ſo are all his views.*" And there is a paſſage in Mr. Blount's letter which countenances the doctor's aſſertion, and indicates, that although Chiſholm and Blount had ſome communications with each other, yet that their views were not preciſely the ſame. Mr. Blount, in his letter to Carey, ſays, "Where captain Chiſholm is, I do not know.—I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently viſited the miniſter, and ſpoke upon the ſubject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England; *but I did not believe him.*" Theſe laſt words afford a pretty ſtrong proof that they were not acting wholly in concert. Probably Mr. Blount endeavoured to perſuade Chiſholm that he would co-operate in the proſecution of *his* ſcheme; while at the ſame time he might have another of his own, or in concert with doctor Romayne, and ſtand ready in the event of things, to make his advantage of either, which ever ſhould offer the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs: Doctor Romayne, you ſee, ſays that Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liſton: But it is well known that Mr. Blount was your frequent gueſt, and intimate companion; and that he was on this intimate footing with you during the whole time that you were repreſenting to the government, your ſuſpicions of Britiſh expeditions. Yet after the diſcovery of the conſpiracy was made public, you formally requeſted the American government to puniſh him for ſo ſcandalous a crime. But ſeeing that Mr. Blount was a citizen of the United States and not a ſubject of Spain, it would have been decent in you to have left him with his own government, without interpoſing your advice. But eſpecially when you knew that the preſident had laid his letter before congreſs; and the two houſes were deliberating on the mode of puniſhing him; when the inveſtigation had proceeded ſo far, that a committee of the ſenate had reported a reſolution to expel Mr. Blount from the ſenate; and a committee of the houſe had reported a reſolution that he ſhould be impeached for high crimes and miſdemeanors: For you then to interfere was ſingularly improper; and it was ſuch an oſtentatious diſplay of zeal, as under all the known circumſtances, ſuggeſts more than one interpretation.

"11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifeſted to me that the American government knew nothing which indicated any foundation for my ſuſpicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right."

Anſwer. This remark is perfectly inconſequential; for your communications exhibited your ſuſpicions of projected expeditions only from Canada and Georgia; and I have ſhewn that Mr. Blount's letter has no relation to either.

I thought I had reached the end of your criminations; but in your concluding paragraph you accuſe of an "unjuſt partiality," meaning, no doubt, towards the Britiſh miniſter and his nation. The details I have given in this letter, I truſt will abundantly prove that this charge is as unfounded as it is indecent. Thoſe details verify the repreſentations of the conduct of certain Spaniſh officers which are given in my report of the 3d of July to the preſident. If the truth has excited any unpleaſant ſenſations, thoſe only are to blame whoſe injurious acts obliged me plainly to declare. Inſtead of this taſk, I ſhould have been happy to execute the grateful office of ſtating to the preſident the good faith and amicable manner in which the officers of his Catholic majeſty had executed the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between our two nations.

You think alſo that my report to the preſident *is not calculated to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip which unite Spain and America.*—Friendſhip, Sir, cannot ſubſiſt without *mutual confidence*; and *confidence* ſprings from *ſincerity*. But the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers, which are the ſubject of this correſpondence, have ſhaken the confidence of the government and of the citizens of the United States; and my report to the preſident only exhibits a ſummary of thoſe proceedings; or rather the plain and obvious concluſions from the authentic facts and circumſtances detailed in the documents, then and before preſented to his view. And I dare venture to ſay, that every independent American has from the ſame premiſes drawn the ſame concluſions.

Nothing, Sir, will give truer ſatisfaction to the government and citizens of the United States than to ſee ſuch a change in the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers as will reſtore confidence. The change would be eaſy, and the effect certain. *Let them withdraw their troops and garriſons from the territories of the United States. Let them commence and proſecute the running of the boundary line. Let them ceaſe to ſtop, control or regulate the paſſage of our citizens on the Miſſiſſippi, ſeeing theſe have a right to navigate it with perfect freedom—And let them ceaſe to ſend agents or emiſſaries among the Indians reſiding within the territories of the United States.* When they ſhall do theſe things (and the good faith of his Catholic majeſty pledged in the treaty renders their doing them an indiſpenſable duty) then we ſhall forget what is paſt; our confidence will return; and with it that beneficial intercourſe and thoſe friendly acts by which neighbours may promote each others intereſts, welfare, and happineſs.—And for ſuch a ſtate of things, whatever you may have imagined to the contrary, no one more ardently wiſhes, and on its arrival, no one will more ſincerely rejoice, than

Your obedient ſervant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

TURIN, *August* 2.

TRANQUILLITY is now completely reſtored in Piedmont. The marquis of Frimo, with the aſſiſtance of ſome armed citizens, retook, without bloodſhed, the rebellious town of Aſti, which had declared itſelf independent and a republic. At Novara, the houſes from which the inſurgents had fired upon the ſoldiers were given up to plunder, and orders were given to put to death all who were found with arms in their hands as enemies to their country.

VENICE, *Auguſt* 1.

The citizens of the national guard here are very jealous, and diſſatisfied with the corps of 1000 men from the Ciſalpine republic, who were ſent here to maintain tranquillity. They have declared to the municipality, that if theſe troops are not removed, they will diſband. Orders on this ſubject are expected from general Buonaparte. A part of the French garriſon here is ſlowly withdrawing. The contributions for the maintenance of the French troops, and the adminiſtration of public affairs, amount to 14,000 ducats daily. The zealous democrat Dandolo has requeſted his diſmiſſion from the municipality, becauſe ſome of his propoſitions have not been immediately decreed. In the neighbourhood of Vicenza ſeveral of the communes have rejected the new conſtitution, and required the old Venetian conſtitution to be reſtored, under which, they ſay, they enjoyed more peace and happineſs. Three thouſand French have, in conſequence, marched into that vicinity from Vicenza, and 4000 from Baſſano. The inhabitants at firſt took arms, and ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes took place, in which many were killed on both ſides; but at length they were obliged to ſubmit to ſuperior force.

ITALY, *Auguſt* 8.

General Buonaparte has offered the pope to reſtore him the diamonds and other precious ſtones, which were valued at eleven millions of livres, for nine millions:—the offer has been accepted by the pope; and the jeweller Sartori, and the banker Turlonia, have been ſent from Rome to Milan to tranſact this buſineſs. It is believed that Buonaparte would be willing to ſell thoſe diamonds for ſix millions, rather than not receive the money.

Buonaparte has erected a new adminiſtration for the vicinity of Mantua.

The municipality of Ancona has taken poſſeſſion of all the convents in that city and their revenues.

The report is received that Buonaparte will make himſelf the head of the Ciſalpine republic. He was on the 5th inſt. preparing to ſet out from Milan for Udina.

FRANCFORT, *Auguſt* 15.

It is ſaid that the courier who lately paſſed through Munich and Augſburg, on his way from Vienna to Paris, carries the emperors determination relative to the laſt diſputed points in the negotiation at Udina, ſo that we expect thoſe negotiations muſt ſoon be brought to a concluſion, either by a definitive peace or a rupture.

BOSTON, *October* 23.

The launch: A magnificent ſpectacle!

On Saturday laſt, at fifteen minutes paſt M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which ſhe now rides an elegant and ſuperb ſpecimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wiſdom, ſtrength, and beauty. The tide being amply full, ſhe deſcended into the ocean with an eaſe and dignity, which, while it afforded the moſt exalted and heart-felt pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the many thouſand ſpectators, was the guarantee of her ſafety, and the pledge, that no occurrence ſhould mar the joyous ſenſations that every one experienced—and which burſt forth in reiterated ſhouts, which "rent the welkin." On a ſignal being given from on board, her ordnance, on ſhore, announced to the neighbouring country, that the CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to col. Claghorn, for the coolneſs and regularity diſplayed in the whole buſineſs of the launch—and the univerſal congratulations he received, were evidences of the public teſtimony of his ſkill, intelligence and circumſpection.

PARIS, (*Kent.*) *October* 4.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman lately from the Illinois, has been ſo obliging as to favour us with the following very important intelligence.:

That Mr. Ellicott and general Gayoſo, have come upon amicable terms. The fort at Natchez is given up, and that the commiſſioners have ſet about extending the boundary line. He mentions alſo, that the Spaniards have now ten thouſand regular troops in Lower and Upper Louiſiana.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

The city is once more itſelf. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are returned, the markets are full, and the uſual intercourſe has generally taken place.

November 2.

A letter from London ſtates that the French and Spaniſh privateers continue to take our veſſels; but many of them have not been condemned in tribunals of laſt reſort; and from the delay in thoſe courts, it is conjectured that a wiſh prevails in them to wait for the arrival of our commiſſioners, in hopes of an amicable adjuſtment of exiſting differences, which may put an end to the predatory warfare on our trade.

BALLIMORE, *November* 4.

Laſt evening arrived, brig Betſey, captain Van Beurin, from Belfaſt, which place ſhe left on the 6th September. By this arrival we are favoured with Dublin and Belfaſt papers to the 4th of September, and London papers to the 31th of Auguſt, one day later than any heretofore received on this continent:—the following appears to be the moſt material.

PEACE CONTRADICTED!!

LONDON, *Auguſt* 30.

We yeſterday tranſlated literally the articles relative to a pretended peace between France and England, contained in the Paris Gazettes, which we received by expreſs. The late hour, however, at which theſe papers came to our hands prevented us then from making any obſervations on the probability of the intelligence that they announced; but we are ſorry to be now under the neceſſity of ſtating, that it is totally void of foundation. We have, indeed, every reaſon to believe, that theſe accounts have been fabricated at Paris for the ſame purpoſe that the L'Eclair was laſt year forged in London, namely, that of having an effect on the funds. The ſcheme, however, of the unprincipled ſtock jobbers who were the authors of this falſehood, appears to have completely failed; the deſired impreſſion did not take place; for the ſtocks, which opened at 53 for time, roſe only to 53¼, and ſoon fell back to 53.

It appears that the fabricators of theſe accounts ſent the papers that contained them by expreſs to Calais. Had they been conveyed by the regular mail, they could not have reached that place before 10 or 11 o'clock yeſterday morning—whereas the different agents for news-papers at Dover, received them there at ſix o'clock, and conveyed them by expreſs to London, where they arrived a little before one in the afternoon. As ſoon as they were received, the ſame trick was played off that was reſorted to when the L'Eclair was forged laſt year; for they were immediately ſent to a reſpectable broker at the ſtock exchange, evidently for the purpoſe of making an impreſſion on the market.

In addition to the liſt which has been given in the morning papers of the French Gazettes which contained this falſe intelligence, we add the MIROIR—a journal which, on account of its violent oppoſition to a free government, is always copied by the miniſterial prints in England. We ſhall diſmiſs this ſubject, by expreſſing our wiſhes that the names of the authors of this ſcandalous fraud may 'e.e long be made public.

At Paris, political diſputes and diſſentions appear to have in ſome degree ſubſided. Placards and pamphlets, however, continue to be circulated in great profuſion. The three following have lately appeared: the firſt entitled, "The means of finiſhing without a battle," lays it down for a principle, that the emigrants are the bitter enemies of the republic; that they have a great number of friends in power, and that an infallible way to put an end to the preſent diſaſter would be to execute the laws againſt them. The ſecond, having this title, "Approach, read, and conſider," preſents a frightful picture of the evils which France in general, and Paris in particular, muſt ſuffer in caſe of a counter-revolution, from the revenue of the king, nobles, prieſts, emigrants, &c — The third is addreſſed to the young men of Paris, and relates to the black capes which have lately given occaſion to ſo many diſputes, aſſuring them that ſeveral jacobins had appeared with ſuch capes, for the purpoſe of quarrelling with the military and breeding diſturbance, exhorting them to lay aſide a badge which is now diſhonoured by having been worn by terroriſts, and adviſing them to enrol themſelves as ſpeedily as poſſible in their reſpective companies, and appear in no other dreſs than the regimentals of the national guard, the only means of intimidating their enemies.

The Council of Ancients has ſanctioned the reſolution of the Council of Five Hundred, which repeals the decree of baniſhment againſt the non juring clergy of France.

A new journal is about to appear, under the title of the "Couſe vateur, Journal Politique, Philoſophique et Literaire," by Gabat, Daunon, et Chenier. Their proſpectus terminates with the following words: "The title of this Journal ſufficiently announces the object for which it is undertaken. The names of the writers are a ſufficient declaration of the ſpirit with which it will be conducted. Perhaps it wanted no other proſpectus."

A meſſage has been ſent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, in anſwer to their's of the 11th Auguſt, relative to the Engliſh merchandiſe ſmuggled into the republic.

Two mails from Hamburg arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna, of the 12th inſtant, ſtates that the marquis di Gallo and baron Degelmann are gone to Udina, for the purpoſe of reſuming the negotiations between France and Auſtria.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 9.

The negotiations for peace continue ſtill ſo involved in obſcurity, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at the knowledge of any certain facts, or form any ſatisfactory judgment concerning them.

According to the lateſt and moſt authentic accounts from Italy, the French have not yet made any preparations to give up Mantua to the Auſtrians; reinforcements are, in conſequence, continually marching to our army in Italy. Palma Nuova and Peſchiera have been put in a formidable ſtate of defence by the French; and more artillery has been ſent by them to Verona, Ferrara, &c.

Not only troops are continually marching to Italy, but conſiderable quantities of heavy artillery are daily ſending thither. A number of drivers, guides, &c have this day been engaged for the waggons that are to convey proviſions and ammunition. The emperor has ſent his reſcript to all the counties of Hungary, requiring that beſides the levies of cavalry for what is called the inſurrection army, a proportionable infantry may be in readineſs by next September. A new recruiting is likewiſe to take place throughout all Auſtria, from which, however, foreigners are to be exempt.

Another letter, ſame date.—Count Cobenzl, who is appointed to go to the congreſs to be held for the negotiating the peace of the empire, is arrived here from Peterſburg.

The report that the definitive peace between France and Auſtria is already ſigned, is entirely unfounded. The negotiations at Udina, between general Clarke and count Meerfeldt, proceeded very ſlowly; and, on account of ſeveral difficulties that had ariſen, are nearly at a ſtand. To remove theſe application has been made to the Directory at Paris.

The marquis di Gallo ſtill continnes here. On the 6th inſt. an extraordinary courier brought him diſpatches from the Neapolitan envoy at Paris. Theſe related to the adjuſtment of the boundaries in Italy. Our court, we are aſſured, makes no difficulty to acknowledge the Ciſalpine republic within the limits at firſt intended to be aſſigned it, but inſiſts that its boundaries ſhall be diſtinctly and ſatisfactorily defined.

Auguſt 12.

General Buonaparte has invited the marquis di Gallo to continue and conclude the negotiations for peace, in conſequence of which he yeſterday ſet out for Udina.—The emperor has, however, thought proper to join with him baron Degelmann, who was envoy at Baſle, M. Von Hoppe, ſecretary of baron Thugut, who have both ſet out for Udina with the marquis. We now entertain hopes that the definitive peace will ſoon be ſigned. General Buonaparte was likewiſe expected at Udina from Milan.

Count Cobenzl, who lately arrived here from Peterſburg, is to go to Liſle, and is expected to ſet out for that place next Monday. This may be conſidered as an additional proof of the intimate connexion there is between the negotiations carrying on at Liſle and thoſe in Italy. Until now it was believed that count Cobenzl was going to the congreſs for the peace of the empire, or elſe to Udina.

The director citizen Barthelemi has ſent citizen Louis, formerly adjutant to La Fayette, with a letter to the emperor, interceding for the releaſe of La Fayette and the other French priſoners of ſtate confined at Olmutz. Our court has returned no deciſive anſwer, but it is expected they will be ſet at liberty.

The ſame courier likewiſe brought diſpatches relative to the negotiation in Italy. Had it not been for the moderation and prudent conduct of our plenipotentiaries, it is probable that the negotiations would have been abruptly broken off, as Buonaparte had poſitively inſiſted on the conceſſion of certain points. The Directory has, however, now declared that ſuch modifications ſhall be adopted as will remove all difficulties.

This day four thouſand recruits began their march for the Italian army, as alſo eleven thouſand men to reinforce our army in Dalmatia.

The French courier, citizen Louis, has returned with diſpatches immediately to Paris.

Auguſt 31.

Letters from Dover ſtate, that a perſon concerned in the fabrication of the falſe intelligence inſerted in the Paris Gazette, relative to peace between this country and France, for the purpoſe of its being copied into Engliſh papers, is now in cuſtody at Calais.

STAR OFFICE, Auguſt 31.

When our paper had been ſome time at preſs, we received information that the honourable Mr. Weſley had arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office with diſpatches from lord Malmeſbury at Liſle. Mr. Weſley came to Dover in the king's packet, captain Oſborne, by which conveyance we received two Paris papers, viz. L'Europe Politique et Literaire, of the 27th and 28th of Auguſt. The paper of the 27th has the paragraph relative to the ſigning of preliminaries, preciſely as we have given from the Eclair and other papers. That of the 28th which we have received, has the following paragraph:

"The joy occaſioned by the news of the ſigning of preliminaries of peace with England, was only the joy of the moment. The very perſons who had been ſo eager to confirm the intelligence, almoſt at the ſame moment announced that the propoſals made by lord Malmeſbury, and acceded to by the French commiſſioners, were not agreed to by the Directory. The majority of its members perſiſts in refuſing the Cape of Good-Hope to the Engliſh, and are determined to retain the port of Oſſend, ſuch as it was given up to us by the emperor.

"From the commencement of the negotiation the French plenipotentiaries were inſtructed to inſiſt upon the pure and ſimple reſtitution of the Cape of Good Hope to our allies; and it was only lately that they were authoriſed to agree to its being made a free port. They doubtleſs imagined that in going a ſtep further they would not be diſavowed by French generoſity, but could they be ignorant, that the Directory, in receding from its pretenſions, was not actuated by a ſentiment of moderation, but wiſhed to inflict a juſt correction upon the Batavian republic, the eldeſt daughter of the French republic, which reſpects her mother ſo little as to reject a conſtitution which ſhe cauſed to be formed for her, and wiſhed to be more free than thoſe to whom ſhe owed her liberty."

From the late hour at which the French papers arrived, we have no opportunity of aſcertaining the truth of this intelligence; we therefore tranſlate the

article literally leaving our readers to decide for themselves. L'Eclair of the 28th inſtant has the following article:—

"The Redacteur does not confirm the news which we gave yeſterday, of the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace between France and England. But the news was communicated to us by ſuch reſpectable members of the Council of Elders, that we cannot ſtill avoid believing it.

Perlet, however, after mentioning the news, ſays—"there is nothing true nor probable in it, except the deſire which ſpeculators had to raiſe the inſcriptions, by ſurpriſing the credulity of ſome writers to impoſe upon the public."

Theſe Journals contain a letter from Bruſſels, dated Auguſt 23, which ſtates that the king of Pruſſia, feeling it his intereſt to be on good terms with the emperor, has determined for the preſent not to take poſſeſſion of the Imperial city of Nuremberg, and its territory.

The provinces of Holland, Zealand, Gueldres, Utrecht, and Dutch Brabant, have rejected the new conſtitution; Overyſſel and Groninguen have accepted it.

Annapolis, November 9.

Yeſterday a ſufficient number of members appearing, the houſe of delegates met, and made choice of James Carroll, Eſquire, of Baltimore county, for their ſpeaker.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the preſent general aſſembly, viz.

For Cæcil county, Levi Hollingſworth, jun. Thomas Wallace, Samuel Miller and Hugh Matthews, Eſquires.

Mr. Abner White, ſheriff.

For Queen-Anne's county, Joſeph Hopper Nicholſon, James Brown, Charles Frazier and Gideon Emory, Eſquires.

Mr. Henry Coſten, ſheriff.

For Talbot county, Philemon Sherwood, Thomas Oldham Martin, David Kerr and John Harwood, Eſquires.

Mr. Edward Cox, ſheriff.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on Wedneſday the 22d inſt. on a credit,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of ſaid deceaſed, containing about eighty acres of land.

Alſo will be ſold, on the ſame day, for caſh only, all the perſonal property of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture, horſes, hogs, cattle and ſheep, plantation utenſils, and a crop of corn, &c. &c.

w 2 JAMES DISNEY, Executor.

The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, or the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, legally atteſted.

November 6, 1797. JI D.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of conſiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer between ſeventy and eighty buſhels of wheat. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt day of January next, and an extenſive credit will be given for the reſidue. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an aſſortment of gold, gilt, and ſilver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and ſteel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for CASH.

N. B. The higheſt price given for old ſilver.

Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Weſt-river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 16th of September laſt, a negro man called MOSES, he is 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, was brought up to the carpenters buſineſs under Mr. Thomas Bicknell, at the Head of South river, and has ſince worked ſeveral years with Mr. Joſeph Watkins; his dreſs, when he left home, was an oſnabrig ſhirt and overalls, a fearnought jacket of a mixt grey colour, and a coarſe hat. He is a good workman and is very fond of playing on the fiddle. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any perſon who will take up and ſecure ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, if taken within twenty miles of home, and if above twenty miles from home the above reward.

tf WILLSON WATERS.

October 25, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken out before the firſt day of January next.

DANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Dulany, Annapolis.

Squire Boon, Nicholas Brice, John Bullen, John Brophy, care of George Mann, Adam Boyer, John Bull, Annapolis; Thomas Burgau, Cedes Point Neck.

Anne Correy, J. Callahan, Richard Cowden, William Coe, Annapolis; Richard or Jos. Cowman, Joſeph Childs, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidſon, William Davidſon (3), Dawſon & Co. Annapolis; Ben. Darnall, care of Wm. Cooke, Anne-Arundel county.

James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John Gwinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham, Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Grovs, Anne-Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.

Alexander Contee Hanſon (2), Samuel H. Howard, John Hurſt (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice, capt. Richard Harriſon, John Murrow, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.

Monſieur de Joubert, Annapolis.

Gen. H Lee, Monſ. Langloir, Annapolis.

Mrs. Mercer, E. Merdock, Gilbert Murdoch (3), Annapolis; Joſhua Mayo, near Annapolis; Calob Marriot, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern.

Martin O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis; James Owens, Anne-Arundel county.

The Printer, William Paca (2), Edward J. Pryſe, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Tootell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.

Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis.

Miſs Watkins, Mr. Willmore, Memorable Walker (2), Joſeph Wilkinſon, care of Clem. Richards, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, ſen. Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Perſons ſending for any of the above letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſale of the effects of the late WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, which was to have been agreeably to a former advertiſement, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 17th day of November, inſtant, at which time the ſale will certainly take place.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Adminiſtratrix.

November 1, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the houſe formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Eſq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has juſt received and will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the beſt quality; he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a ſuperior quality, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authoriſe the levy court of St. Mary's county to aſſeſs annually a ſum of money on ſaid county, to be paid me for ſupport of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an ideot, aged ſeventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Aſſembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

For SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accuſtomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.

4 w J. MURRAY.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 27th day of November next, for CASH, at eleven o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until all is ſold, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM WATERS, deceaſed,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ſaid Waters, conſiſting of ſtock of different kinds, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and negroes.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Waters are requeſted to exhibit them on the day of ſale, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to w 3

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor.

October 31, 1797.

Pay your Taxes.

I SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the third week of November next, for the purpoſe of collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due from perſons non-reſidents of ſaid county, for the year 1796. On failure of payment the land of delinquents will be ſold agreeably to law.

ROGER PERRY, Collector.

October 20, 1797.

BANK OF BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BRYDEN's Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the preſident and directors,

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the preſent directors are not eligible for the next year.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having ſuffered much injury from perſons of different claſſes croſſing over our fields on Patapſco with the pretence of hunting, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within our ſaid encloſures, with either dog or gun; any perſon or perſons hunting therein after this notice ſhall be dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſes.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I alſo forewarn all perſons hunting within my encloſures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any perſon that will inform me, and eſtabliſh the fact, on any perſon or perſons that may hunt therein without my permiſſion, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND

Jewels Loſt.

WHEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in my ſulkey box a bundle of trinkets, conſiſting of a gold locket, a ſtock buckle of ſilver, ſet with Briſter ſtone, a gold ring with a large oval ſtone ſet in white hair, and the letters *A F* worked therein, with the ſame, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device Anne Pitt, ſcarcely perceivable on the ſurface, two other rings, one plain and the other with a ſmall red ſtone, a broach, broken in two, ſet with garnet, a pair of beſt plated ſpurs, leathered, and ſome other articles not preciſely recollected. I have the ſtrongeſt preſumption that thoſe articles were robbed out of my chaiſe box at Mr. James Wharfe's tavern, after being delivered into the hands of his bar keeper, from the circumſtance of my having them when I left Kent Iſland ferry houſe, and no other opportunity afforded after that time for the perpetration of ſuch a piece of villainy. Some of thoſe articles being ſo remarkable the detection cannot be difficult. It is requeſted that all ſilver-ſmiths and jewellers will be particular in examining trinkets that may be offered them for ſale; and any perſon finding and delivering thoſe trinkets, &c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or ſecuring them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.

w 3 M. BEARD.

Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, on the 15th inſtant, a very dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE, who ſometimes calls himſelf GEORGE ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, a little bandy legged, large mouth and red lips, ſhews his teeth when he ſpeaks, and generally has a ſmiling countenance; he has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, ſtriped jacket, and nankeen breeches. I will pay the above reward (which is to include all charges) to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid George to me. I forbid all perſons from harbouring or employing him, and all maſters of veſſels from carrying him away.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harneſs for a pair of horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7w

THE ſubſcriber hath juſt received and opened a variety of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he will ſell, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers, and he moſt earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long ſtanding, to come and diſcharge their reſpective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents to the next April and May terms.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

THE ſubſcriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a perſon that can come well recommended as a ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the ſubſcriber.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

October 23, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceaſed.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER'S houſe, in Church-ſtreet, near the hay-ſcales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himſelf that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the ſtricteſt attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of ten young men, eight boys, and ſeveral women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legiſlature of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in my favour, occaſioned by many unfortunate and unforeſeen circumſtances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

☞ Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the ſame to the ſubſcriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis. JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living two miles from Conogocheague creek, and four and an half miles from Hagar's-town, on the 16th of May laſt, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, ſtout and well built; had on and took with him a brown worſted coatee, lindſey round about, tow linen trouſers, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home, by

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber for payment.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.

October 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to authoriſe the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to aſſeſs annually a ſum of money on the ſaid county, for the ſupport of Bennet Thompſon, who is rendered unable to maintain himſelf.

September 11, 1797.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleſhy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when ſpoken to, and ſhews large teeth, generally uſes his left hand, and wore away a full ſuit of ſmart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September laſt.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and ſawyer, about the ſame age and height with Scogin, but ſlim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of laſt September. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, ſo that he may get them, ſhall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they ſhall be forgiven.

Weſt river, October 3, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that ſhe intends to petition the general aſſemby of this ſtate, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act empowering the juſtices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a ſum of money for the ſupport of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber is compelled by neceſſity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legiſlature, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act of inſolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21ſt of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who ſays he was born free, and in Worceſter county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth ſhort upper jacket, under jacket and trouſers of the ſame, and has other cloathing with him, and has a ſcar on his knee, occaſioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parſon MOSCROP, over South river, but ſays he was ſold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. Thoſe whoſe accounts are more than twelve months ſtanding, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this requeſt, as no apology will be neceſſary for compulſory meaſures ſhould they refuſe or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſelected in the moſt careful manner; alſo GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or on a ſhort credit, to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their conſtant cuſtomers, for paſt favours, and hope by their ſtrict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any perſon apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yeſterday morning, and is endeavouring to croſs the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware ſtate, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably faſt; he is very black, and ſtoops a little, briſk and active, rather ſpare, but well proportioned, uncommonly ſlim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a ſmall ſpace betwixt his two upper fore teeth, eaſily diſcovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifeſts confuſion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make ſome ſtay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horſe rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his miſconduct ſince he belonged to me, having always been ſpared by his fair promiſes and amendment for ſome time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of ſtealing from his fellow ſervants, and twice in a ſhort time has he broke my ſtore-room, and apprehending that he could be ſpared no longer, has made his eſcape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he ſhall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.